



Program Policy

Applies to: This policy applies to Juvenile Rehabilitation Division (JRD) employees in facilities.

3.40 Prevention and Testing for Unauthorized Substance Use

Effective Date: September 15, 2024

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the:

- Measures JRD facilities must use to prevent and respond to overdose.
- Testing of young people for unauthorized use of alcohol, opioids, or other drugs.

Authority

RCW 13.40.210	Setting of release date-Administrative release authorized, when-Parole program, revocation or modification of, scope-Intensive supervision program-Parole officer's right of arrest
RCW 13.40.310	Transitional treatment program for gang and drug-involved juvenile offenders
RCW 13.40.460	Juvenile rehabilitation programs-Administration
RCW 69.41.095	Opioid overdose reversal medication-Standing order permitted
RCW 69.50.401	Prohibited acts: A-Penalties
RCW 72.05.405	Juveniles in community facility-Infraction policy-Return to institution upon serious violation-Definitions by rule
WAC 110-730-0070	Residential disciplinary standards

Policy

As part of their commitment to the health and safety of JRD young people in their care and authority:

1. Storage
Employees in JRD secure and community facilities must keep tests in an area of controlled access to prevent tampering.
2. Notification and Training
 - a. Employees in JRD secure and community facilities must:
 - i. Complete alcohol, opioid, and other drug training.
 - ii. Display posters on the recognition and treatment of overdoses in all units in the facility.
 - iii. Inform young people of the purpose and process of substance use testing at intake to the facility.

- iv. Provide young people alcohol, opioid, and other drug-related training and preventative strategies during their time and prior to release from the JRD facility.
 - v. Verify young people complete the Opioid Disorder Prevention Education workbook within the first 30 calendar days of their arrival at the JRD facility.
 - vi. Notify families of the opioid epidemic and detection and prevention strategies within the JRD facility where young people reside within 30 calendar days of the young person's admission.
 - b. Supervisors in JRD facilities must verify their employees complete alcohol, opioid, and other drug training.
3. Situations for Testing
- a. JR secure and community facilities:
 - i. Must not duplicate substance use testing for young people engaged in treatment with a community provider that tests as a part of treatment.
 - ii. May conduct random testing for young people engaged in substance use treatment.
 - b. Superintendents, regional administrators, and their designees may direct additional random testing be conducted, as needed.
 - c. Secure facilities must test in each of the following instances:
 - i. Intake to the facility, if not conducted by the detention center.
 - ii. When court-ordered or part of a young person's individual treatment plan.
 - iii. Reasonable suspicion of substance use.
 - iv. After previously positive drug screens.
 - v. Return to a residential facility following a community facility removal or parole revocation, unless the young person's return is for a positive result of a substance use test.
 - d. Community facilities may request the secure facility conduct additional substance use testing prior to transferring a young person to their facility.
 - e. Regional offices must test when there is reasonable suspicion of substance use.
4. Mandatory Random Testing
- JR secure and community facilities must conduct at least three times per year, unannounced periodic testing of either:
- a. The entire facility population.
 - b. A random sample.
5. Detection and Prevention Efforts
- a. The JRD medical director must approve the rapid test manufacturer and model prior to its use in JRD facilities.
 - b. Appointing authorities in JRD facilities may authorize the use of urinalysis, oral swab, and rapid testing.
 - c. Employees in JRD facilities:
 - i. Must:
 - A. Use the current contracted service provider for substance use testing services.
 - B. Complete testing for young people alcohol, opioids, and other drugs.

- C. Provide opioid overdose reversal medication, e.g., naloxone, to a young person if it is suspected they are at risk of an opioid-related overdose.
 - D. Conduct:
 - I. Searches related to alcohol, opioids, and other drugs as outlined in the [Conducting Searches](#) policy.
 - II. Unannounced periodic testing of either the entire facility population or a random sample at least 3 times per year.
 - ii. May:
 - E. Use urinalysis, oral swab, and rapid testing when authorized by the appointing authority.
 - F. Use testing for alcohol, opioids, or other drugs as a tool for monitoring and supervising young people:
 - I. In residential programs
 - II. On parole
 - G. Provide harm reduction strategies, e.g., fentanyl test strips, and information on how to use them to young people on release to the community.
6. Intoxication or Overdose Event
 - a. Secure and community facility employees trained in rapid testing must:
 - i. Keep the administration and results of rapid testing confidential at all times.
 - ii. Not consider test results conclusive until they are confirmed by a lab.
 - b. Nursing employees in JRD secure facilities must conduct an immediate medical evaluation and take emergency action and monitor, as needed, if a young person is suspected or confirmed to:
 - i. Have overdosed and displays a lower level of consciousness or unconsciousness.
 - ii. Be intoxicated or high but is not displaying a lower level of consciousness.
 - c. Employees in JRD facilities must complete the following after an intoxication or overdose event in a:
 - i. Secure facility: reevaluate and develop a new individualized treatment plan, including a referral for discussion with a medical provider about medications for opioid use disorder if indicated.
 - ii. Community facility: assess and develop a prevention plan, as needed, including referrals or follow ups with community providers.
7. Follow-Up Actions for Positive Urinalysis or Overdose Event
 - a. Appointing authorities may temporarily modify the following to verify safety on a case-by-case basis:
 - i. Visitation privileges, as outlined in the [Facilitating Visitation for JR Youth](#) policy.
 - ii. Access to:
 - A. Community programs with high interaction with the community.
 - B. On-campus programming.
 - iii. Transfer planning.

- b. Employees in JRD facilities:
 - i. For substance use:
 - A. Must not pursue additional charges or sentences.
 - B. May impose local, non-legal, consequences.
 - ii. For evidence of distribution of controlled substances, may refer the case to law enforcement, as outlined in [RCW 69.50.401](#).
 - iii. Must use graduated intervention for:
 - A. Refusing to provide a specimen or failing to provide a sufficient specimen and respond the same as if a positive test.
 - B. Positive results of substance use, refer for a follow up intervention.
 - C. Positive test results and refusals to test, document and include steps in treatment to prevent further relapse episodes.
- c. Employees in community facilities may remove young people from a community facility, per [RCW 72.05.405](#), for repeated positive results of substance use.

Resources

CF Intake Process for Incoming Young People
 Collecting an Unobserved Urine Specimen
 Conducting Searches policy
 DCYF Mandatory Training Manual
 Drug and Alcohol Incident Reports Tips
 Facilitating Visitation for JR Youth policy
 JR Policy Definitions
 Maintaining Urine Specimen Chain of Custody
 National Commission on Correctional Health Care Mental Health Standard Y-G-04 Opioid Training and Prevention Strategies for Young People
 Rapid Result Drug Testing
 Testing for Alcohol, Opioids, and Other Drugs
 Young Person Appears Intoxicated by Drugs or Alcohol
 Young Person Appears Under the Influence at Community Facility

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